

1: Gusinde
101, 102, 131

SHS Yahgan SHS

[End Map II, pages 1466-1471, has been divided into sections as indicated below.]

A 1466	B 1467	C 1468
D 1469	E 1470	F 1471

1: Gusinde

●102, 103, 133, 491

SH6 Yahgan SH6

[End Map I, pages 1458-1465, has been divided into sections as indicated below.]

A 1458	B 1459	C 1460	D 1461
E 1462	F 1463	G 1464	H 1465

/599 cont. /

172 43 and 56 family-hut sites, respectively. Since now, as then, safe inlets and sheltered nooks are still sought, the present-day Yamana erect the framework of their dwelling in exactly the same depressions used by many previous generations. For their part they are still adding to the shell heaps.

Besides the shell mounds that have kept their shape, there are /600/ some that have been more or less leveled by the active traffic of Europeans and the trampling of cows, sheep, and horses. We can clearly recognize this condition at the mouth of the Rio Douglas and in some places in Puerto Mejillones. Accordingly, the number of dwelling sites here was formerly greater than that just mentioned. The condition that animals and human beings have brought about here was achieved in other places, which

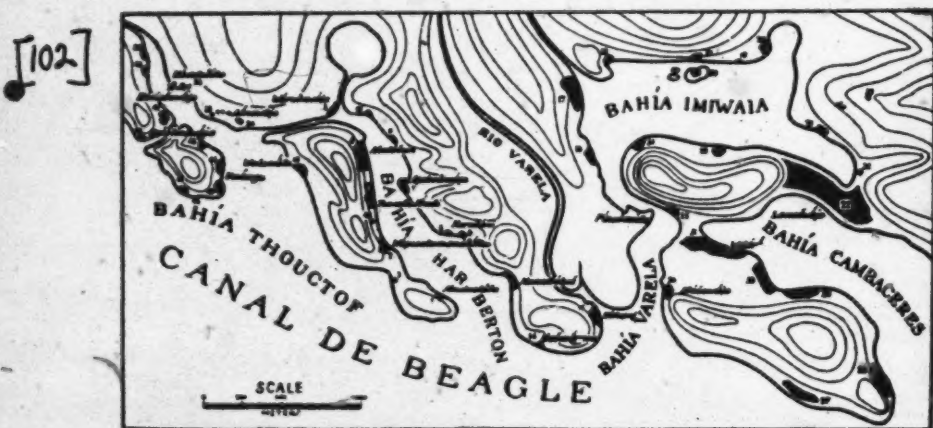


Fig. 71. Shell Heaps near Bahía Harberton.

were ruthlessly exposed to the winds, by inanimate nature. I am referring to many areas between Ushuaia and Punta Remolino. Here the many shell mounds appear scattered in all directions, mixed with much drifting sand, and now form a uniform layer, as though all the many patches had never been gathered together in a mound-shaped elevation and remained thus for some time.

Now it is no longer surprising that the depth of the layers fluctuates remarkably from place to place. Along the areas just mentioned the very uniform layer goes only to a depth of ten to 35 centimeters, proof that only a few families settled here and these much more seldom than elsewhere. On the other hand,

/601 cont. /

172 a glance their composition from top to bottom. The mussel shells lie on top of each other in layers mixed with a little sand and, in some places, with layers of ashes. Near the bottom and also embedded in somewhat high layers, one sees a thin breccia stratum, five to 35 centimeters thick. Its origin cannot be explained simply as pressure from the superimposed material (394). More

394. Lothrop (b):179 has expressed himself similarly, "that the shells have in

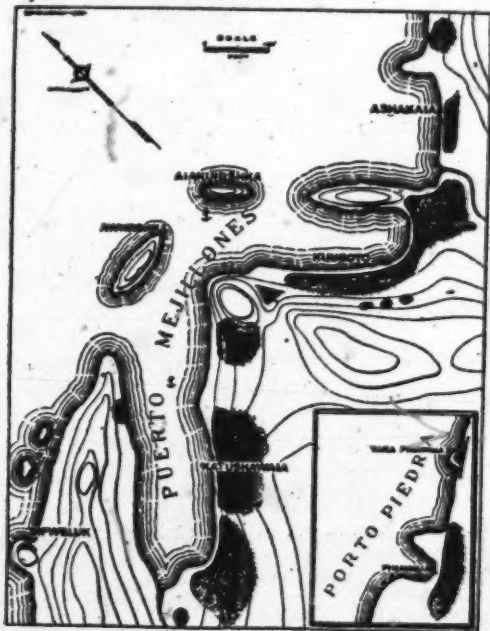


Fig. 72. Shell Heaps near Puerto Mejillones and Puerto Piedra.

places solidified into a breccia, which forms a floor a foot or so in thickness. These spots occur sporadically and at no uniform depth, and it was impossible to determine the special conditions which had given rise to them" /cited in English/.

convincing is /602/ the suggestion that individual layers of shells were exposed to strong heat from the hut fire, which made them brittle, and that later the human foot often walked over them, crushing them still more. The same depression in a shell layer

1:Gusinde--1458 E-5 (1918-1924) 1937 SH6 Yahgan SH6

/End Map I, Section A/



/End Map I, Section B/



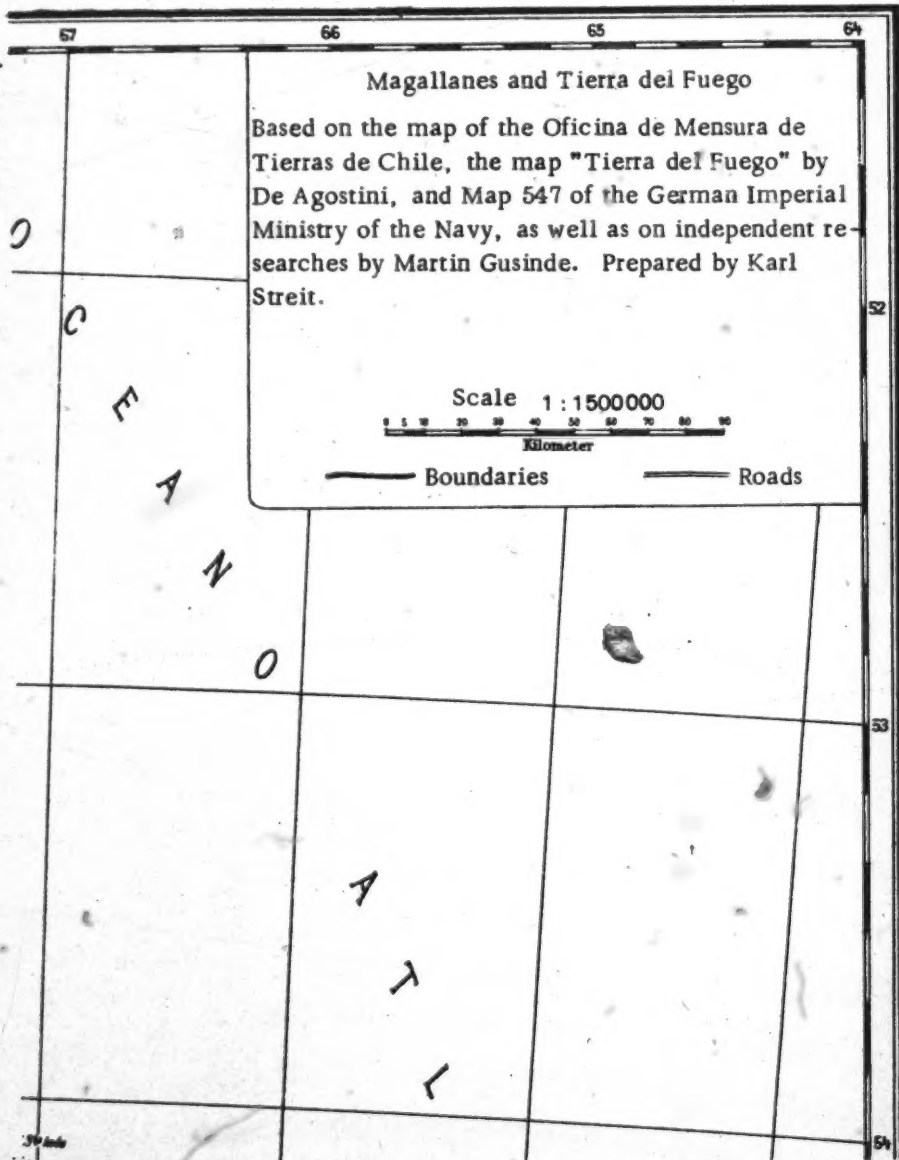
1.Gusinde--1460 E-5 (1918-1924) 1937 SH6 Yahgan SH6

/End Map I, Section C/



1:Gusinde--1461 E-5 (1918-1924) 1937 SH6 Yahgan SH6

/End Map I, Section D/

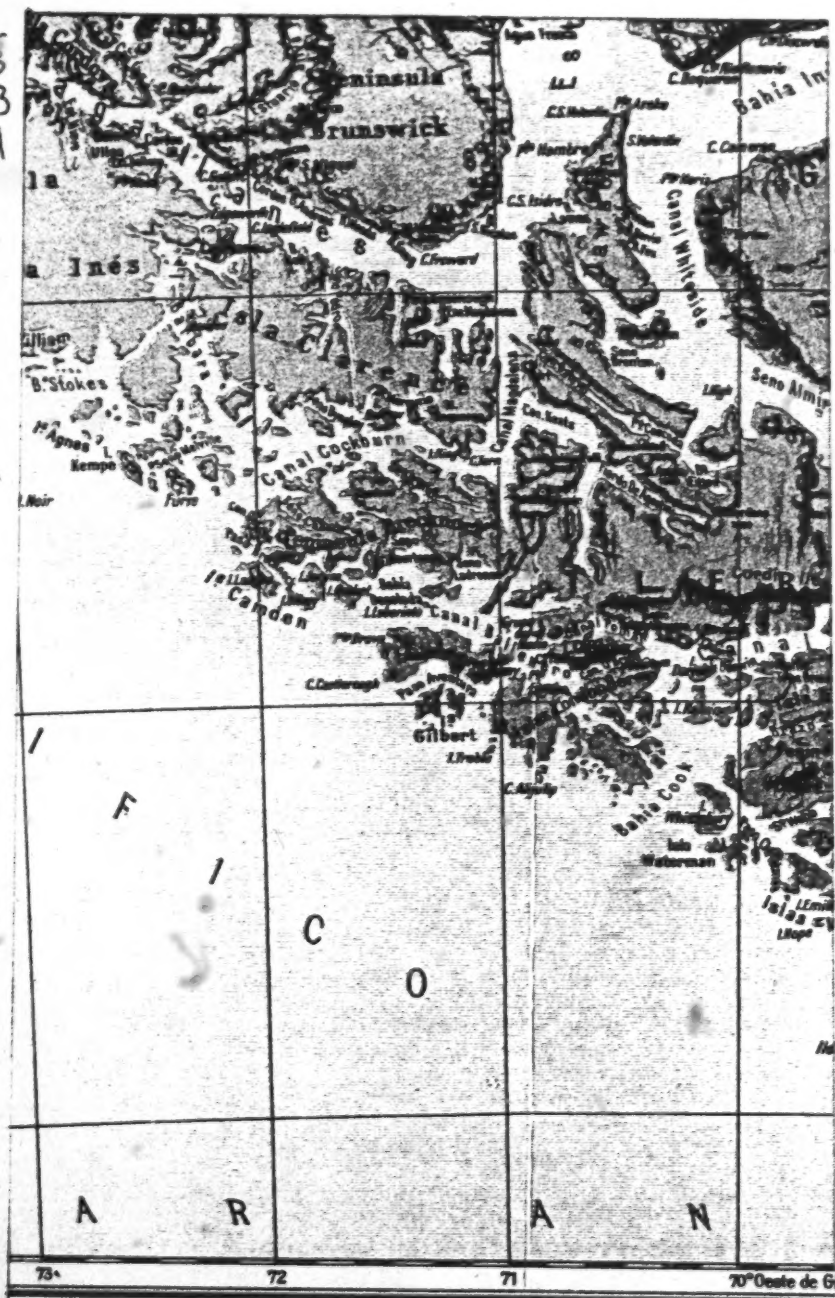


/End Map I, Section E/



/End Map I, Section F/

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491



1:Gusinde--1464 E-5 (1918-1924) 1937 SH6 Yahgan SH6

/End Map I, Section G/

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103
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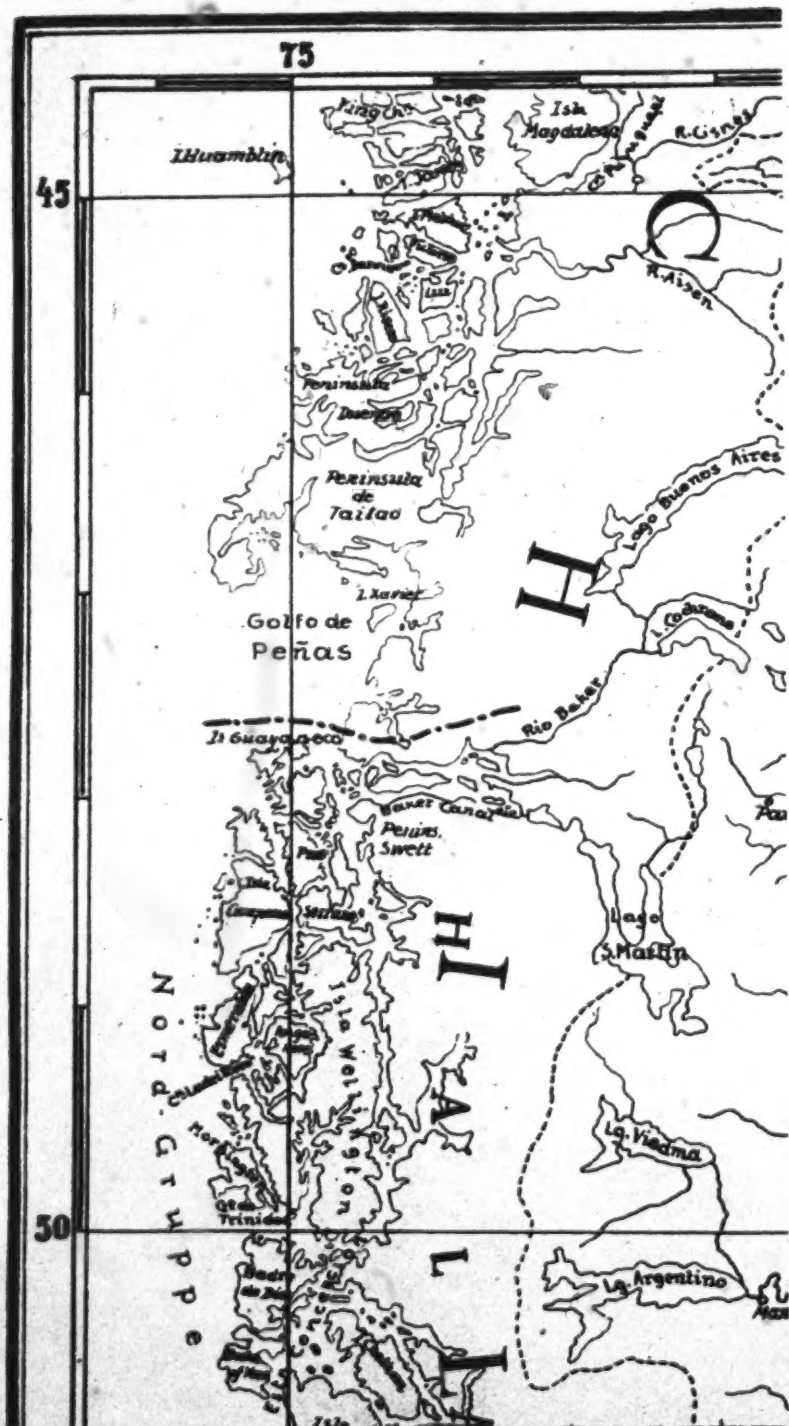


1.Gusinde--1465 E-5 (1918-1924) 1937 SH6 Yahgan SH6

/End Map I, Section H/



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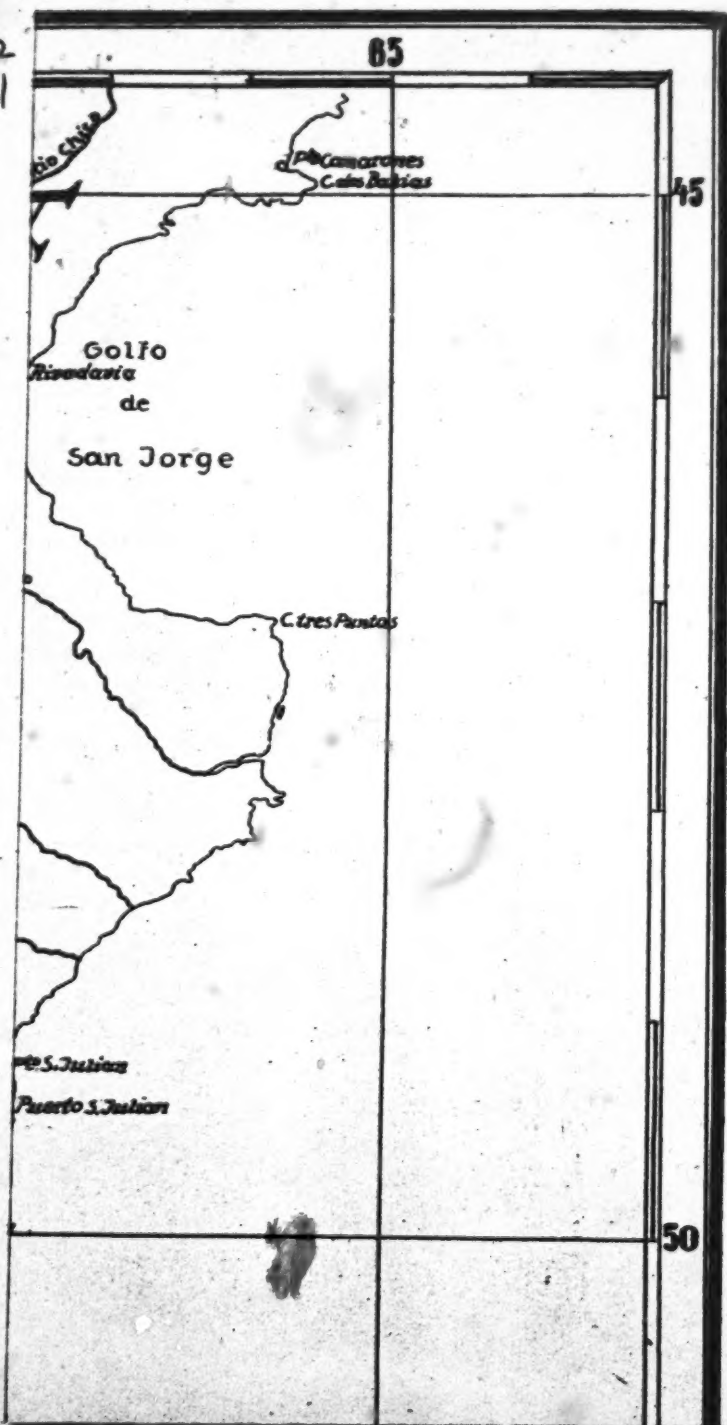


/End Map II, Section A/

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/End Map II, Section C/

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Geographic Distribution of the Indians of Tierra del Guego.

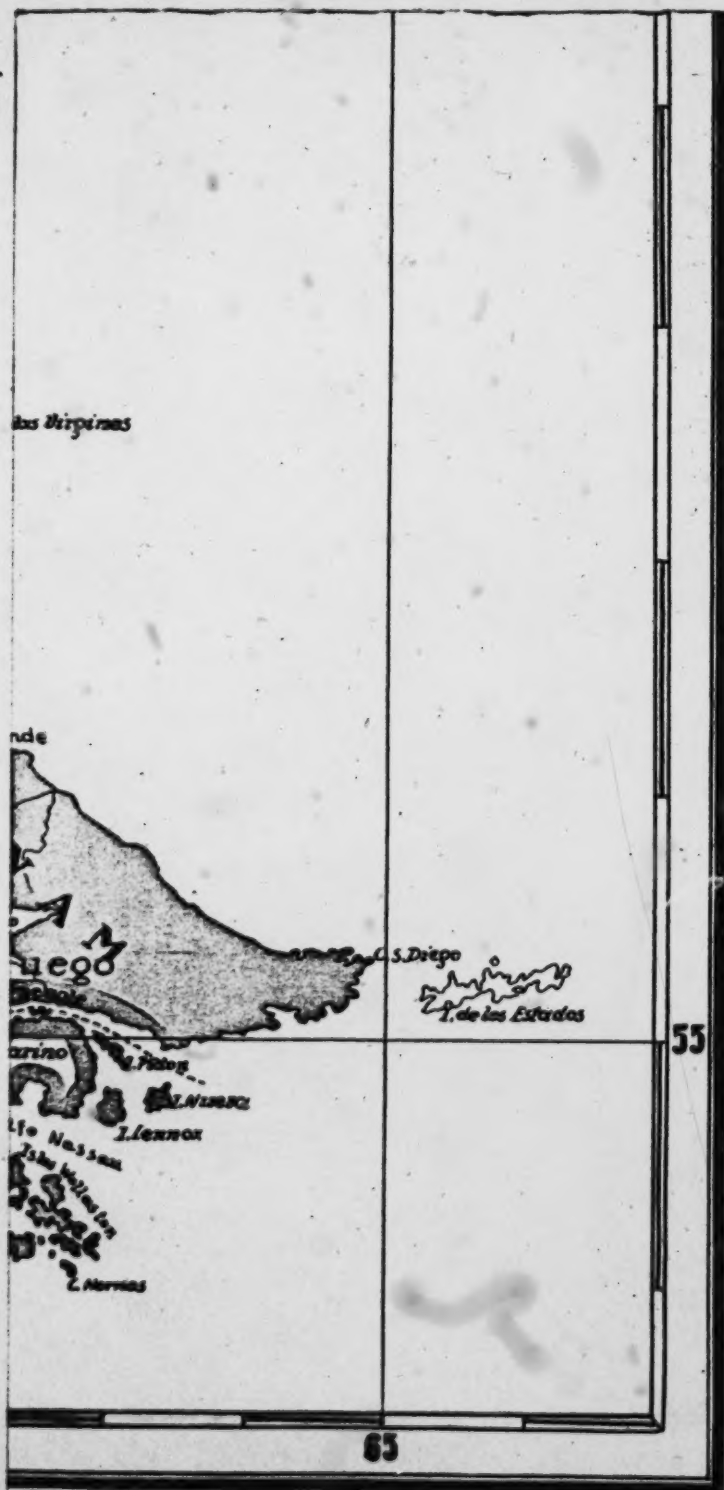
Based on the researches of M. Gusinde and on the official maps of the German Imperial Ministry of the Navy, prepared by K. Streit.

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101
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[p. 24-A]

3: Lothrop E-5 (1924-1925) 1928

SH6 Yahgan SH6

180

INDIANS OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO

102
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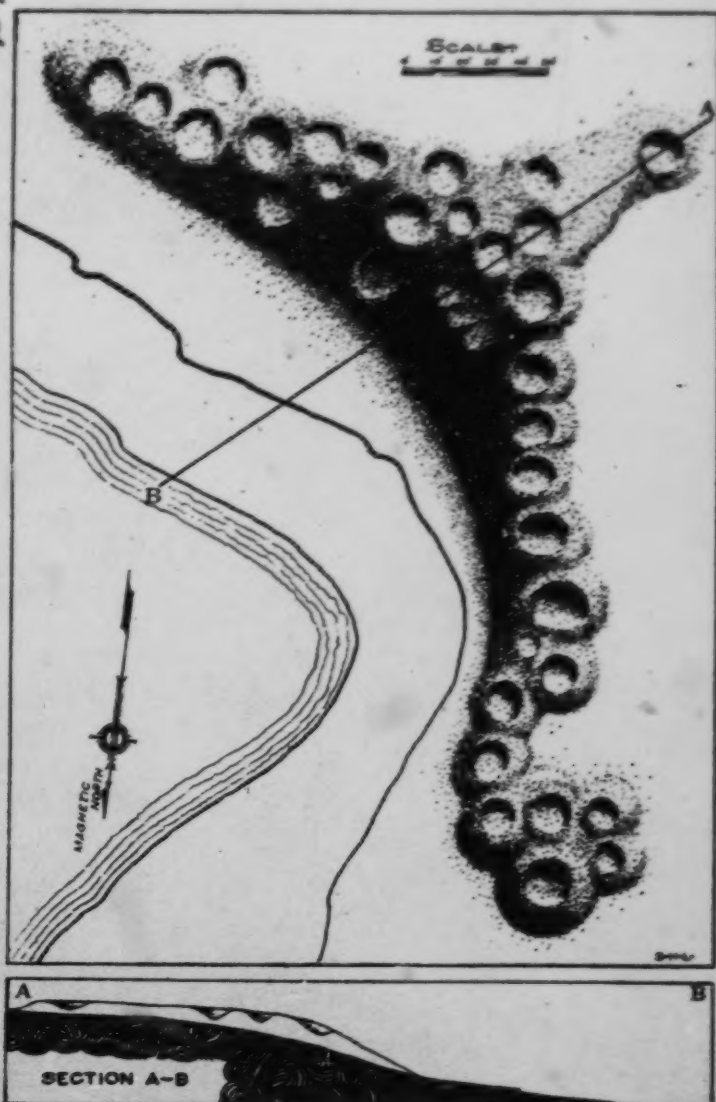


FIG. 96.—Wápisatumánakulum shellheap, Harberton, Tierra del Fuego.

3: Lothrop E-5 (1924-1925) 1928
SH6 Yabgan SH6

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INDIANS OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO

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103
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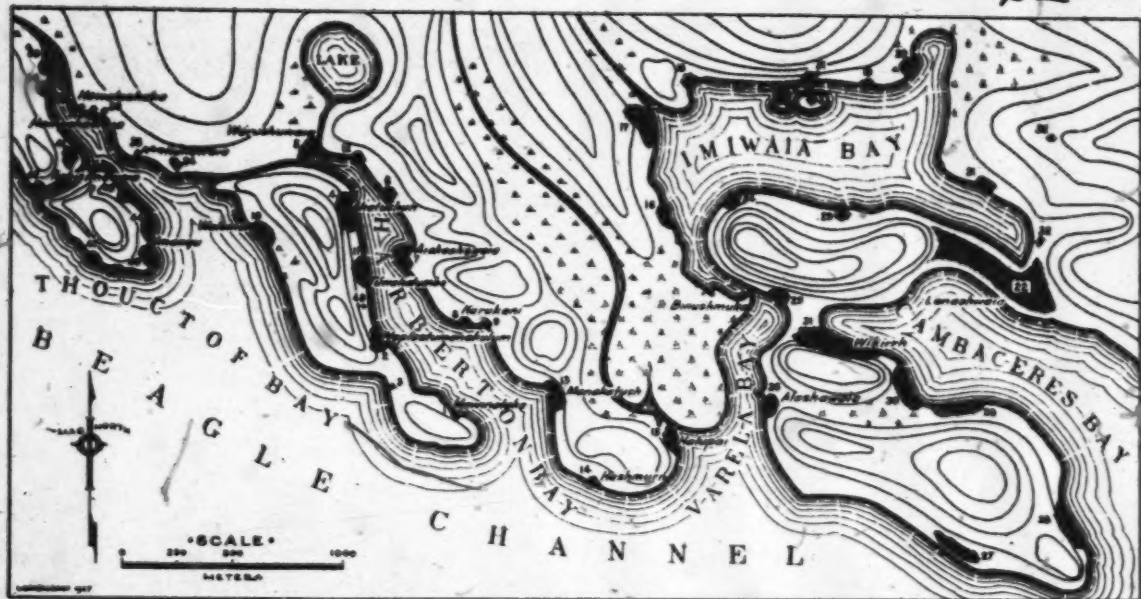


FIG. 98.—Camp-sites and place-names near Harberton, Tierra del Fuego.



FIG. 99.—Approximate cross-section of shellheap 17, Imiwaia bay, Tierra del Fuego.

• 102
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103



FIG. 100.—Location of shellheaps on the channel between Gable island and Tierra del Fuego.

172 The densest population in this group centered on Cambaceres
361 bay, where 367 hut-pits were counted. The camp-sites on the
south side, known to the Indians as Wikirrh, display unusually
deep house-pits, while Lanáshwaia (pl. xvii, b) on the opposite

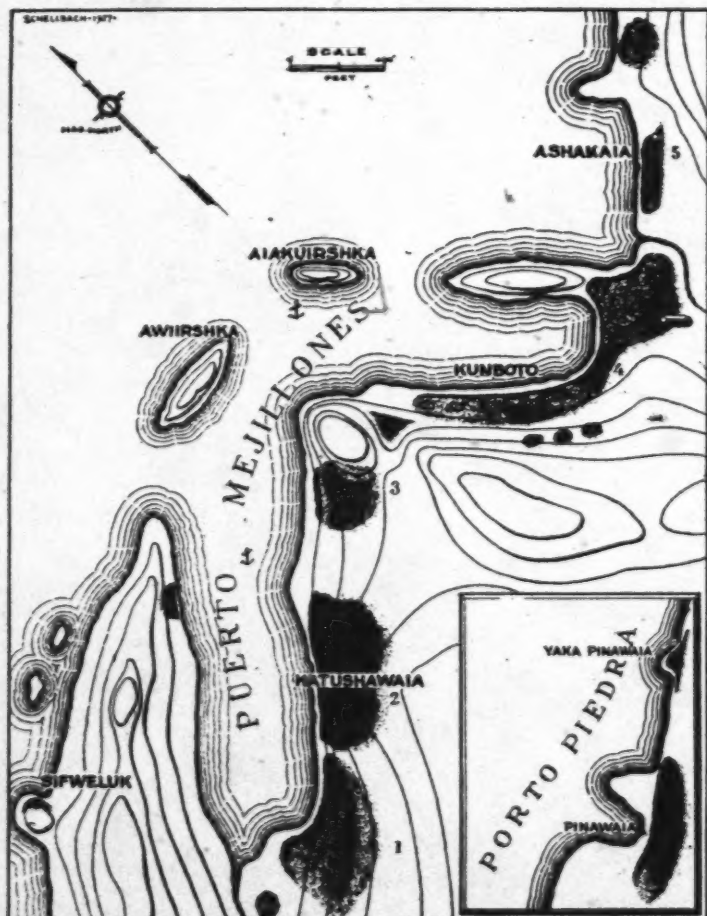


FIG. 101.—Puerto Mejillones and Porto Piedra shellheaps, Navarin island.

shore was evidently a later or less popular settlement, as the pits are relatively shallow.

731 About 1880 there occurred here one of those tragedies which must have been not uncommon among the Yahgan. A dead

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361 Of these, No. 4 was occupied by the Yahgan during the summer of 1923-24. No. 10, seen in pl. XVI (upper view), was an unusually deep midden conveniently situated beside a spring.

Another group of Yahgan camp-sites, at Puerto Mejillones and at Porto Piedra along the coast to the westward, is seen in pl. XI and mapped in fig. 101. Here practically all the Yahgan now come to pass the winter months, living on the proceeds of the skins they have sold during the preceding summer or on their wages earned on various sheep ranches. They dwell in poorly constructed houses built of ill-fitting boards. The size of the shellheaps is as follows:

CAMP-SITE	NUMBER OF HUTS	CAMP-SITE	NUMBER OF HUTS
1	55	5	20
2	50	—	6
3	25	Pinawafa	75
4	10	Yaka Pinawafa	12

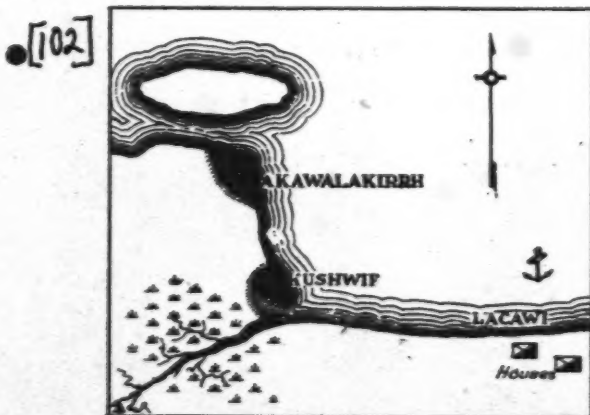


FIG. 102.—Róbaló bay, Navarin island, showing the location of shellheaps.

Puerto Mejillones really is one continuous site, and the original number of house-pits was much greater than that given above, but they have been trampled flat by cattle. The greatest depth of deposit was seen at site 2, where the debris appeared to be 12 or 15 feet thick (pls. XI, XVIII).

One of the Porto Piedra shellheaps is of unusual size. This site today is crowned by several modern houses and the house-pits have been trampled down by cattle.

172 At Róbaló bay of Navarin island are two large shellheaps containing 43 and 56 house-sites. The one called Akawalakirrh in